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Foreword

The police have always shown interest and concern for the young people in the community. Sadly and all too frequently by the very nature of our work we have had to become involved with too many of them who get into trouble with the law. The causes which lead to this are diverse and are not easy to identify or explain. It is a fact that crime is increasing and without doubt juvenile crime is worst of all the categories. It would be quite wrong and an abdication of our duty, social and professional, to ignore this situation, and shrug our shoulders as though the problem might just go away.

For some years now various schemes have been used by the police to tackle this problem and some success has been achieved but the problem still remains and further effort must be made. The Strathclyde Police Youth Advisory Service is such an effort, which could make a meaningful contribution towards halting the ever upward trend of juvenile crime. It will co-exist within the conventional police role of enforcement and should help to identify those youngsters who are amenable to correction and those who are not.

I am deeply grateful to Mrs Evelyn Schaffer, Principal Psychologist, Douglas Inch Forensic Psychiatric Clinic, who has freely given of her time, expertise and industry in co-operation with my C.I.B. Senior Officers in producing this scheme. I am conscious of the pressure I have placed on them and without apology I thank them for their response.

No scheme of this kind could begin to achieve any of its aims without the interest and co-operation of other services. In particular I would like to mention the Director of Social Work, Mr J. T. Gregory, the Director of Education, Mr E. Miller, and the Reporter to the Children's Panel, Mr W. R. McGregor, who have been very helpful to me in the formulation of the Youth Advisory Service.

Finally and most importantly I am extremely grateful to Mr David Gray, Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland who has readily made available to me his wide knowledge and experience during the planning of this scheme and who expresses his unqualified support for it.

David Gray
Chief Constable

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- 'A' A Psychologist's advice on Crime Prevention
- 'B' Areas to which special emphasis will be given by the Strathclyde Police Youth Advisory Service

1 Introduction

- 1.1 "Strathclyde Police Youth Advisory Service" is the term used to describe some of the preventive work undertaken by members of the Community Involvement Branch of Strathclyde Police in relation to Potential Offenders and Petty Offenders. (*) Officers engaged on these duties are known as 'Police Youth Advisory Officers'.
- 1.2 The aim of the Strathclyde Police Youth Advisory Service is the prevention of delinquency by interception and diversion at an early stage. Acceptance of the service offered is entirely voluntary.
- 1.3 It is not essential for a young person to actually commit a crime or offence to benefit from the service. Parents, teachers, community workers, youth leaders, clergy and others concerned about a child's behaviour or welfare are encouraged to seek advice in confidence on any problem.
- 1.4 The officers engaged on these duties are specially trained to identify delinquency and assist in behavioural problems. They often only render a 'first aid' by referring a child and parents to the appropriate services offered by the Social Work Department, Education Department, Child Guidance Centres, Psychiatric Clinics, etc. (**)
- 1.5 The Strathclyde Police Youth Advisory Service is intended to support the function of the Social Work Department as social workers normally become involved AFTER a case has been referred to the Reporter or Procurator Fiscal. Involvement by the police at the earliest possible stage is designed to identify and check a delinquent or potential delinquent BEFORE referral to the Reporter or Procurator Fiscal is necessary.
- 1.6 A list of areas to which special emphasis will be given by the Strathclyde Police Youth Advisory Service is shown at Appendix 'B'.

2 Potential Offenders

- 2.1 A Potential Offender, for the purpose of this booklet, can be defined as a person under the age of 16 years whose anti-social behaviour is causing concern and may be an indication that he is likely to drift into crime. On occasions, however, the Police Youth Advisory Service is able to help young people over the age of 16 years.

(*) See definitions in paragraph 2 and 3.

(**) See Psychologist's notes at Appendix 'A'.

- 2.2 Many people in this country look to a policeman first for advice or help in times of trouble or stress. The policeman by his unique position in society is often the first person able to observe anti-social behaviour and bring it to the notice of parents and others before a more serious course of action is necessary. This is crime prevention in its broadest sense. Examples of this are children found in unusual places or suspicious circumstances, wandering late at night, playing truant and children experimenting with drink, glue sniffing or drugs or associating with known thieves. Young people in this category are usually referred to the Community Involvement Branch through the submission of 'contact cards' by Patrol Officers or from parents, teachers, shopkeepers and youth and community workers in circumstances which do not warrant the submission of a formal police report. Child offenders referred in this way may be dealt with by an informal warning, counselling or supervision^(†) carried out by a Strathclyde Police Youth Advisory Officer or beat constable.

3 *Petty Offenders*

- 3.1 A Petty Offender may be identified as a person under 16 years of age who is eligible for a formal police warning, counselling or supervision where the following criteria apply:—
- The crime or offence is not serious enough to warrant referral to the Procurator Fiscal.
 - Referral to the Reporter is likely to result in a 'no action' disposal.
 - The offender has not been **formally** warned on more than one occasion.
 - The crime or offence is admitted and the offender and parents agree to co-operate.
- 3.2 A formal police report is submitted in such cases. All police reports relating to persons under 16 years are channelled through Divisional Community Involvement Branches and, from the background information attached, each report is processed and allocated to either the Procurator Fiscal, Reporter or Strathclyde Police Youth Advisory Service, according to circumstances.

^(†) See paragraphs 5, 6 and 8.

4 *Formal Police Warnings*

- 4.1 Formal police warnings are recommended by Divisional Allocators^(††) and approved by Divisional Commanders, subject to the criteria set out in paragraph 3. When a formal police warning is decided on, the child and his parents are requested to attend at a police office in connection with the charge. The child is seen by a senior police officer, if possible not below the rank of Superintendent, in the presence of a parent and asked if he or she admits the charge. If responsibility is denied or disputed, the report is forwarded to the Reporter for any action he might care to take. If the child admits responsibility, the case is disposed of by the senior police officer administering a formal police warning and, in suitable cases, by offering to have the child counselled or supervised under the Strathclyde Police Youth Advisory Service. A Community Involvement Branch Officer is present during the interview and arranges the counselling or supervision. If counselling or supervision is rejected, no further action is taken and the disposal is recorded as a formal police warning.
- 4.2 Where a child offender is dealt with in this way for committing a crime or offence in a police division outwith the division in which the child resides the police report is forwarded to the Divisional Commander of the division in which the child offender resides for the warning, counselling or supervision procedure to be carried out. Particulars of the warning, counselling or supervision are returned to the division where the report originated.

5 *Informal Police Warnings*

- 5.1 Informal police warnings may be carried out by Strathclyde Police Youth Advisory Officers or beat constables in the circumstances outlined in the section dealing with 'Potential Offenders' on page 3. Many other minor offences such as street football, cycling offences and similar cases formerly dealt with by a formal police warning can be dealt with by the officer concerned administering a warning either on the spot or in the offender's home in the presence of one or both parents. In the past an official police report was submitted and Divisional Allocators referred the case to the Divisional Commander for a formal police warning as an alternative to submitting the case to the

^(††)

Divisional Allocators are senior Strathclyde Police Youth Advisory Officers in the Divisional Community Involvement Branch who process police reports relating to children and make recommendations regarding their disposal.

Reporter where it would almost certainly have been marked 'no action' due to the trivial nature of the offence. To bring such cases before the Divisional Commander for a formal police warning tends to devalue this warning and moreover often precludes formal police warnings being administered for first or second offences such as malicious mischief, assault, disorderly behaviour and dishonesty against which this kind of warning is considered to be effective. This invariably results in 'no action' being taken by the Reporter because the child is not deemed to be in need of compulsory measures of care. Such offences, however minor, cannot be ignored and reporting officers, therefore, should exercise discretion when dealing with them.

- 5.2 If a child denies committing minor offences in this category a police report is submitted in the normal way. Where any difficulty is envisaged about warning a child at his home in such instances, the matter should be referred to the senior Divisional Community Involvement Officer for the appropriate action. If a warning is administered in these circumstances it is recorded as an informal police warning. All informal police warnings carried out where a child's parents have been involved are recorded and included in any subsequent reports. Officers notify such warnings by submitting brief particulars of them on a 'contact card' to the Divisional Community Involvement Branch.

6 *Supervision*

- 6.1 Community Involvement Officers and selected constables appointed to advise and counsel children admitted to the Youth Advisory Service do so by visiting the child's home and, if necessary and with the parent's consent, his school, youth club and other contacts. Parents need to be assured that such visits are confidential and confined to the relevant persons. No set rules are laid down as to the manner in which home visits are carried out but they should be as relaxed as possible with the object of obtaining all possible information from the child on his conduct, interests and companions. It is important to remember that young people do not readily communicate with adults, particularly those in authority such as police officers and it may be difficult to get the young person to talk freely and tact and patience is required. Some stage of the interview should be in the presence of parents and before leaving the opportunity should be taken to stress the parents' responsibility for the child and to ascertain discreetly how much interest is taken by them in the child's activities. The supervising officer must insist on speaking to the child in private for part of the interview as the presence of the parents can have an inhibiting effect on the child.

- 6.2 The child should be encouraged to join youth organisations and to participate in sporting and other leisure pursuits which are likely to keep him out of trouble. Supervising officers can make full use of the resources offered by local youth organisations, and here advice and assistance from Community Education and local teachers can be invaluable.
- 6.3 Every effort is made to advise and support a child and his family but the primary object of the service is to keep the child out of further trouble.

7 *Duration of Supervision*

- 7.1 No specific length of time for retaining children on supervision can be laid down as this varies according to the circumstances of each case. The intention is to provide constructive guidance and support over a limited period. Lengthy supervision is likely to indicate that the case has been wrongly allocated and that the child should have been dealt with by another agency such as the Social Work Department.
- 7.2 Normally a beat officer should not need to pay more than two visits to a child's home while Community Involvement Branch Officers will carry out longer periods of supervision but again not normally exceeding six visits. It follows that the senior Divisional Community Involvement Officer must take this into consideration when recommending cases for supervision.
- 7.3 Frequency of visits depends on individual circumstances, weekly or fortnightly initially and extending to monthly intervals before termination of supervision. Brief and factual particulars of visits and any relevant comments are recorded.

8 *Counselling*

- 8.1 Counselling in terms of the Strathclyde Police Youth Advisory Service connotes deliberating, recommending and advising young people and parents on possible ways of diverting children from anti-social behaviour and crime having regard to the family, social and environmental factors which prevail. It differs from a warning or supervision in that a warning is confined to a brief caution about the consequences of future misbehaviour. Supervision entails a number of visits to an offender's home and an actual involvement with the child and family. Counselling, in this context, means debating and appraising the child's conduct in an isolated occurrence where no follow up of the case is intended.

- 8.2 Where a child is counselled this information is recorded in the case disposal and included in any subsequent reports submitted.

9 *Splitting of Cases*

- 9.1 Where a child is reported along with an adult or with a child who has previous findings of guilt, the case is not 'split' for a warning unless with the consent of the Reporter or Procurator Fiscal. Divisional Allocators must discuss such cases with the Reporter or the Procurator Fiscal. Child and adult cases are in any event (subject to any local arrangement with Procurators Fiscal) forwarded to Procurators Fiscal for the consideration of prosecution in accordance with the Lord Advocate's directive. A note, however, is attached to the Reporter's copy of the police report indicating that the police wish to consider the child for warning, counselling or supervision if the case is referred to the Reporter by the Procurator Fiscal.

10 *Information Supplied to the Reporter*

- 10.1 All available information concerning a child offender is supplied to the Reporter to assist him in deciding on the best means of disposing of the case. Divisional Allocators check the background information supplied to ensure that it is as full as possible. Reporting officers are not expected to complete a social enquiry report but certain information is readily obtainable and of the utmost value in deciding whether to recommend a police warning, counselling, supervision or other disposal. It is also of assistance to the Reporter making decisions on the case. Information such as whether the child admitted the crime or offence, the state of the home if admission was gained by the reporting officer, the manner adopted by the parents when informed of the child's conduct are all examples of information readily available and of value. Local knowledge is immensely useful. Where a child is cautioned and charged or parents notified by officers from another Division than that of the reporting officer the same information is requested. Information supplied to Reporters includes particulars of all formal police warnings administered and any previous disposals by Reporters including instances where no action was taken or where a case was referred to the Social Work Department for 'voluntary supervision'.
- 10.2 Where a child commits a further offence after being supervised under the Strathclyde Police Youth Advisory Service the case is included in the police information from the

officer who supervised the child to acquaint the Reporter with the child's behaviour during the period of supervision and the report includes any other information which might assist the Reporter in disposing of the case.

11 *Consultation with the Reporter*

- 11.1 Discretion is used in the selection of cases for warning, counselling or supervision, strict attention being paid to the criteria already described. Where there is doubt as to the correct allocation of a case or where it is thought that the Reporter may take no action in a case, the Divisional Allocator discusses the case with the Reporter before deciding to recommend a police warning, counselling or supervision. Such discussions are to be informal and if a police warning, counselling or supervision is decided on, this is not recorded as a referral from the Reporter. The principal Reporter for Strathclyde has been consulted on the criteria to be applied in selecting warning, counselling and supervision cases and adherence to this criteria obviates the need for Reporters to return cases to the police or for the police to accept such referrals unless all the qualifications for admission are fulfilled.
- 11.2 Special stress is laid on the need to build up a close and friendly working relationship between the Strathclyde Police Youth Advisory Service and Reporters.

12 *Consultation with the Social Work Department*

- 12.1 The Social Work Department is always consulted before a police warning, counselling or supervision is carried out in case they have an interest in the child concerned. This consultation may be by letter, telephone or personally as circumstances dictate. It is in the interests of the police to establish and maintain a close working relationship with the Social Work Department and members of the Community Involvement Branch have a particular responsibility to create friendly contacts with social workers through informal meetings and discussions.
- 12.2 Both police and social workers provide a common service to the public in the prevention of delinquency. This can only be effectively accomplished by both services working together for the benefit of the community.

13 *Involvement with Schools*

- 13.1 An important aspect of the Strathclyde Police Youth Advisory Service is the extensive commitment at schools to assist in educating young people about the function of the Police Service and matters of social responsibility. To further this work "School Liaison Officers" have been appointed to all schools in the Region. These officers visit schools regularly and endeavour to communicate and foster good relations with staff and children from an early stage.
- 13.2 They help to resolve problems affecting the school and the police, such as theft, vandalism, truancy and other forms of anti-social behaviour. "School Liaison Officers" assist whenever possible in the "Good Citizen" presentation covering all 8 year old pupils and other school projects organised by the Community Involvement Branch and are seen as a vital link between schools and the Police Service.

14 *Conclusion*

- 14.1 The Strathclyde Police Youth Advisory Service is essentially crime prevention in its broadest sense. Modern living and the undeniable increase in juvenile delinquency which has come with it calls for modern thinking, understanding and a fresh realistic approach to the problem.
- 14.2 A great many of the minor crimes and offences with which the police deal are committed by young people. Many continue to commit further crimes and offences and some develop into habitual criminals.
- 14.3 This booklet sets out the simple philosophy behind police involvement within this Force whenever early signs of delinquency become apparent and explains in some detail the procedure for dealing with it.
- 14.4 If juvenile crime is reduced it leaves valuable police resources free to concentrate on the prevention and detection of more serious cases. It renews too the confidence and trust of the public and will in the long term lead to the creation of a more stable and peaceful community for which the police in Strathclyde are striving.

A PSYCHOLOGIST'S ADVICE ON CRIME PREVENTION

Author: Mrs Evelyn Schaffer is Principal Clinical Psychologist at the Douglas Inch Centre for Forensic Psychiatry, Glasgow, where she has worked for 10 years and has considerable experience in handling difficult adolescents. Mrs Schaffer has been a lecturer on the course for the Higher National Certificate in Police Studies for a number of years and has been closely involved in the training of Community Involvement Officers since commencement of the Branch. Among her other interests, she is a member of the Scottish Council on Crime, Honorary Secretary of the Scottish Association for the Study of Delinquency, Chairman of Focus Magazine and founder and Honorary Secretary of the Council for Housing Young People. She has carried out research into the problems of Violence in Glasgow, Carrying of Offensive Weapons, Runaway Girls and Homelessness and has recently returned from a Churchill Fellowship tour of the United States and Canada where she made a particular study of the Police and Violence.

One of the most important jobs you will do during your police service is dealing with the young person, whether serious, petty or potential offender. Exciting jobs like catching a Manuel, defusing a bomb, foiling a bank robbery, are the rare and satisfying side of police work but unfortunately—or perhaps fortunately for society, such opportunities are rare and may never come your way. Every single police officer has the chance of preventing some young person from becoming an old lag. It is something you can do almost every day, something which requires skill and patience, something for which you will get little praise and, more frustratingly, you are unlikely to be sure if you were successful. It is quite likely that you may be certain you are not successful—but you may be wrong. Young people rarely respond immediately to help or advice—they frequently seem to reject it out of hand. Always remember that seeds can be sown in the minds of the young which flower a lot later on—the help or damage may not show for a long time but the effect will be there and will gradually grow. Catching criminals is a lot easier and more rewarding than preventing crime from occurring. The right sort of influence on the young is the best sort of crime prevention that can ever be attempted and the long-term benefits for society are incalculable. The police can do this better than anyone else, sure in the knowledge that it is a job which no one else is doing and that it will benefit everyone—if done properly.

Why should you try to help the young person who looks like heading for trouble?

Children, particularly under 12 years old but also up to 16 years, are naturally anti-social—it is part of the growing-up process. A great deal of childish behaviour would be criminal if it persisted—luckily children as a whole do tend to grow out of their nasty habits! Lying, minor stealing, fighting, truancy, petty vandalism, minor sexual misdemeanours, etc., are all part of growing up. Some children exhibit such behaviour some time—most of us have. The important thing is that this behaviour usually passes quickly, there is not a great deal of it—it may not even be noticed. If noticed and handled wisely (i.e. with minimum reaction—cool disapproval) it passes quickly. Parents—and those who have to do with children—should have a notice on their walls saying 'This stage too, will pass'. What matters is being able to discriminate the "growing up process" from the early delinquency—even the experts can fail here! It helps if we know **how children grow out of their bad habits**. Children learn their behaviour from the way the adults in their world behave; not just their parents, although these are probably most important, but also friends, teachers, ministers and policemen. The policeman is particularly important because he stands out in the child's world, he wears a uniform, drives a car and is a person who has power to affect the other adults in the child's world. This can make the policeman's behaviour very important to the child's learning about society and his attitude towards right and wrong, in terms of breaking the law. Children gradually learn that some things they do earn them praise, some blame. On the whole fear and punishment are less effective teachers than understanding and sympathy. A child will avoid and dislike someone he fears, he will copy and follow someone he admires. Punishment and praise rarely come with fairness and, as the child gradually learns this, he may become more and more resentful—particularly if he is one of these who gets a lot of blame. A sense of grievance can cause a chip to develop on a child's shoulder and turn a cheeky young monkey into a rather nasty ned. Mild but immediate punishment, given by a known adult with whom the child has a friendly relationship, can be very effective. For example, an angry father or mother who slaps a child may have some impact on the child's behaviour—the mother who says, 'just wait till your father comes home tonight and he will wallop you', has very little effect except to damage her relationship with her child. A child forgets—he understands punishment following the offence—he does not understand the cold anger which comes after many hours and sometimes seems to bear little relation to the offence. For example, in the days of the village bobby, any kid caught in mischief would get a skelp on the backside from the policeman and be taken back to his parents who, because they knew and trusted the policeman, were grateful to him for his interest and concern and made this clear to the child. The child, in turn, knew the policeman as someone who was friendly and helpful to him in some situations and could accept the punishment as part of the relationship. Unfortunately nowadays, everybody knows their rights

but nobody knows their policeman. If you catch a kid in some minor mischief and decide to take summary action, the chances are that you will do more harm than good. Why? Because the kid will know that you are not supposed to do so—and if he doesn't his parents will soon put him wise! He will then learn that policemen can do wrong things because they are in a privileged position—he will not respect you and understand you were trying to help. Mum and Dad are quite likely to strengthen the kid's feeling of grievance because of their own anti-social tendencies—and there is a kid with a grudge against the police on the look-out for revenge.

What can you do?

The first and most important thing to keep in mind when dealing with children is that they are **children**—however bad their homes and families, however much they remind you of their evil relatives, they are still children and childish misbehaviour is not necessarily crime. It is far more likely to be a natural part of childhood not a sign of moral decline. I am not talking about the serious offences committed by children but the run-of-the-mill nuisance behaviour with which you have to deal almost every day. It is a nuisance, it is sometimes infuriating but it is still most likely to be a natural part of childhood. Treat it as such. What should you do? Well, a lot depends on the sort of person you are. Some people can communicate easily with children—if you are one of these lucky ones, use your skill to talk to the kid. Even if you find it difficult, still try it—and don't let the cheeky repartee put you out. Remember that the object of cheek is to annoy the person at whom it is aimed—no reaction is the most effective dampener and is far more likely to take the wind out of the cheeky one's sails. Anger is what he looks for—you react with anger he will feel rewarded. Perhaps you will feel you should talk to the parents. Whatever you do, don't overreact, keep a sense of proportion—and a sense of humour—be fair and keep the situation cool. Remember the child is learning most from the way you behave not from the words you utter. Let the kids learn that the police are fair and out to help them.

Who are the potential and the petty offenders?

Offences: Street football, petty vandalism, fooling around in the street, petty pilfering from home and school, minor truancy, running away from home, minor sexual misdemeanours.

All these activities may occur because a child is 'trying out' behaviour which his friends consider shows 'toughness'. Street football is actually more likely to result from lack of somewhere to play. Many acts of petty vandalism result from sheer thoughtlessness—over-reaction may turn a thoughtless child into a spiteful vandal—just to show his spite. Many

young children are curious about sex—putting hands up little girl's skirts, peering into lavatories, studying each other's sex organs is natural in a child up to the age of 10 or 12 years. It is **not** the sign of a sex maniac! If a 14 year old is behaving in this way it needs more careful consideration, but even here it may simply be a sign of a very immature child.

Pilfering from the home is a very common occurrence; most children do it at least a few times, quite a lot never get caught. Many children truant from school on the odd occasion or even run away from home. All these things will pass—usually quickly and frequently without coming to the attention of the police. If this kind of child comes to your attention, either directly or through the parents seeking advice, look out for the following points:—

- 1 How old is the child? There is a difference between the under and over twelves. Take age into consideration.
- 2 Is it an isolated incident? Have there been just a few such incidents? Have there been many and varied incidents of misbehaviour? The more numerous and varied, the more cause for concern.
- 3 Are there other things worrying the parent? Is the child rather quiet, not himself, weepy, eating or sleeping poorly, fearful or nervous, doing badly at school? A lot, or even a few, of these symptoms suggests that the child and family may need professional help.

You can advise the parent to seek help from:—

- 1 The school—the Guidance Teacher or the Child Guidance Service.
- 2 From the General Practitioner who may decide to send the family for psychiatric help.
- 3 Through the Health Visitor, who may already know the family.
- 4 From the local Social Work Department.

You can ask for advice yourself if unsure regarding the best thing to do for the child. If the parent is reluctant to co-operate, you may decide, in the best interests of the child, to send a referral to the Reporter who will be able to ensure that correct professional advice is sought.

Behaviour that needs expert attention

- 1 Persistent stealing from and/or outside the home.
- 2 Persistent truanting or/and running away from home.

- 3 Glue sniffing, drinking, drug taking.
- 4 Frequent and excessive temper tantrums, cruelty to animals, wilful fire raising.
- 5 Any persistent misbehaviour that makes the child noticeably different or stand out from other children of the same age.

Psychologists and policemen have very similar skills. Both are trained to deal with problems of human behaviour. The main difference is that the psychologist is more interested in why people behave in a certain way. The policeman is concerned as to whether the behaviour breaks the law. As a Strathclyde Youth Advisory Service policeman you need to ask the question 'why' more often because your role is to help the young offenders to behave better. You can only do this successfully if you have some understanding of 'why' they misbehave. So a fuller knowledge of the psychologist's approach will help to supplement the skills you already have acquired in your police service. Remember, when you are in doubt about what should be done, ask one of the professionals I have mentioned—they will always be only too happy to help and advise you.

AREAS TO WHICH SPECIAL EMPHASIS WILL BE GIVEN BY THE STRATHCLYDE POLICE YOUTH ADVISORY SERVICE

APPENDIX 'B'

AREA 1

'A' Division	Townhead—High Street, Rottenrow, Hanover Street, Motorway—High Street
'B' Division	Garscadden—(Area of present Pilot Scheme),
'C' Division	East Keppoch—plus part of Milton as follows: Liddesdale Road—Castlebay Street—Egilsay Street—Ronay Street— Ensay Street
'D' Division	Garthamlock (Easterhouse) as follows: Tattershall Road—Tillycairn Road—Gartcraig Road Blackhill
'E' Division	Calton as follows: Charlotte Street—London Road—Abercrombie Street—Gallowgate

'F' Division Toryglen as follows:
Prospecthill Circus—Prospecthill Square—Prospecthill Crescent

'G' Division Moorpark—Broomloan Road—Lettoch Street—Kellas Street—Dava Street

AREA 2

'J' Division Linwood

'K' Division Ferguslie Park, Paisley

'X' Division Gibshill, Greenock

AREA 3

'S' Division Townholm, Kilmarnock

AREA 4

'N' Division Coatbridge as follows:
Townhead, Old Monkland, Sikeside, Whifflet
Caldercruix/Plains

'P' Division Craigneuk, Wishaw
Viewpark, Lanarkshire
North Forgewood, Motherwell

'Q' Division Lighthstonehall, Hamilton

AREA 5

'L' Division Brucehill/Castlehill, Dumbarton
Kirkmichael, Helensburgh
Kirklands, Renton

END